Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Mouths, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

The Progress of Reconstruction in South Carolina.

THE progress of reconstruction in South Carolina, unless interfered with by the President, promises to be rapid and satisfactory. We published, a day or two since, copious extracts from the great speech of General Wade Hampton to the freedmen of Columbia, in which, while he tried to array them against the North, he went to the very extreme in promising them the fullest civil and political equality at home. We may say, in passing, that the General's denunciation of Northern prejudice against the negro, as once shown in the refusal to allow them to ride in the street cars in Philadelphia, seems to have set the blacks of Charleston to thinking whether a similar exclusion there is exactly consonant with Hampton's new code of political and socia morality. On the strength of Hampton's speech, they very properly claim the right of riding in the street cars in Charleston.

In addition to Hampton's speech, we now have an elaborate argument from Governor Orr in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Governor Orr has been among the most liberal-minded men of the South upon this great subject. Before the passage of the Reconstruction bill, he had drawn down upon himself the maledictions of the "Hotspurs" by addressing an assemblage of colored people, and declaring himself in favor of extending the suffrage to those among them who could read and write. He had also, at a public dinner, told the old-time chivalry of Charleston some plain though unpalatable truths in regard to their treatment of Northern people, and its inevitable effect upon their own material prosperity. Charleston, he told them, had lost the investment of at least forty millions of dollars of Northern capital by the foolish and fanatical action of her would-be aristocrats, who thought themselves too good to associate with Northern people, or to treat them in a kind and respectful manner. This speech gave great offense to that class who think that one Southerner can whip five Yankees.

Governor Orr was, therefore, in a condition of mind very favorable to taking hold of this reconstruction movement in good faith. We have no doubt he will be found an efficient helper of Gen. Sickles in carrying out the law.

General Sickles, too, is moving promptly and discreetly in the matter. His order suspending all elections under the present Provisional Government of South Carolina is an important step. It is an essential feature of the reconstruction plan that these provisional governments shall be superseded at as early a day as possible. If no new elections are held, the old officers will soon go out by the expiration of their terms of office, when their places can be supplied, so far as may be necessary, by the Commanding General. Thus, in a short time, the provisional governments will have ceased to exist, and the military governments, including the civil officers holding by their appointment, will constitute the de facto governments until superseded by popular governments framed in accordance with the provisions of the Reconstruction law.

We shall watch matters in South Carolina with great interest; and we have no doubt of an auspicious result if the progress of the work is not interfered with from without.

Suffrage in England.

It is worthy of remark that the greatest nations in the world, England and the United States, are now agitated on the same great political question, viz., the extension of the political franchise. In our own country the distinguishing feature of the great reconstruction measure just adopted by Congress and now being put into practical operation in the South, is the extension of the suffrage to a large mass of the people not hitherto reckoned among the members of the political State. And in England the chief measure of public interest before Parliament is the bill for extending the suffrage to a large number of persons heretofore excluded from its exer-

The measure which the Administration has brought forward in England for the extension of the suffrage is worthy of our attention. It is of a somewhat complicated character, prescribing different qualifications for different classes of voters.

In the "boroughs," the voter, in addition to full age and legal capacity, must be, on the last day of July in every year, and must have been during the whole of the preceding two years, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; and have during the time of such occupation been rated in respect of the premises occupied by him within the borough to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; and before the 20th day of July in the same year have paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.

In the "counties," on the other hand, subect to the conditions of full age and legal capacity, every man shall be qualified to vote who is, on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immedistely preceding, been the occupier, as owner or tenant, of premises of any tenure within | indeed true that the Emperor has abandoned

the county of the rateable value of £15 or upwards; and has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poer rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.

In addition, there is what is called an "educational franchise" for college and university graduates, ordained priests and deacons in the Church of England, and ministers of other denominations officiating as such, serjeants and barristers-at-law, medical practitioners duly qualified, schoolmasters holding certificates from the Council on Education, etc. etc.

Then there is the "pecuniary franchise" for persons who, for two years, have had a balance of at least fifty pounds in bank, or have held, for that length of time, not less than fifty pounds of Parliamentary stocks or funds, or have paid during the year not less than twenty shillings "assessed taxes or income taxes."

Finally, there is what is called the "dual franchise," which gives to a borough voter, qualified by reason of having paid the requisite amount of assessed taxes or income taxes, the right to be also registered as a voter on account of the occupation of premises and the payment of rates, and, by virtue of such double qualification, to be qualified to give two votes for each member of Parliament to which the borough may be entitled.

It must be confessed that this looks to an American like a very cumbrous piece of machinery with which to regulate so simple a matter as the elective franchise; and yet it hardly becomes us to criticize the qualifications imposed, for none of them for a moment approach the absurdity of the color test which has so long been imposed in many parts of our own country.

In the House of Commons this measure was elaborately discussed on the 18th ultimo by Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Lowe, and other members. Mr. Gladstone denounced the proposed "dual" vote as "a gigantic engine of fraud and a proclamation of

a war of classes." Evidently the bill cannot pass in its present shape, and if the Ministry adhere to it, it must cause their downfall. Something simpler and more comprehensive is what the people desire,

and what they will finally get. The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern

Division. WE have noticed among the final proceedings of the House of Representatives the adoption of a motion referring to the Judiciary Committee for investigation the organization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, on the strength of a memorial from some person claiming that said organization is a 'myth." The resolution evidently slipped through in the confusion of the final proceedings, without attracting the notice of the House, for the history and all the details of the organization of the Company were well known to every intelligent member of the body. It is probably the work of some party who has an axe to grind-perhaps a little black mail to levy-for this Company has had the fortune to fight a very unscrupulous set of cormorants from the moment it commenced the actual work of building the Pacific Railway.

As to the organization, being a "myth," it must be a very substantial one to number among its officers and stockholders the names of such men as J. Edgar Thomson, Thomas A. Scott, and others of our own city; ex-Governor Dennison, Robert Shoemaker, and others, of Ohio; and John D. Perry, Adolphu Meir, Carlos Greely, and other equally eminent capitalists of St. Louis. Nor is there any thing very "mythical" about having built and put in operation a railroad from the Missouri river to fifty miles beyond Fort Rileynor in pushing the construction of the road on towards Denver at the rate of a mile a day, as is now being done.

We only regret that the reference of such a memorial or resolution by the House might, in quarters where the facts are not known, operate to the prejudice of a Company that is engaged, in good faith and with great energy, in the prosecution of a public enterprise of such magnitude and importance as the building of the Pacific Railroad.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Conflicting rumors have reached us during the last few days of the progress of negotiations between France and Holland, in regard to the purchase of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by the former country. At one time the cable informs us of the completion of the treaty; then comes the news of the indignation of Prussia; and this morning, the statement that all negotiation had been abandoned. As few of our readers are familiar with the position of the duchy, we will briefly state the condition of affairs. In 1814 Luxembourg, after successively belonging to Spain, France, and Austria, was ceded to Holland. At least, so much of it as constitutes the Duchy, which is about one-half of the original territory of that name. The remainder became a province of Belgium. The population of the Duchy is 200,000 souls; and its capital, of the same name, is the residence of 12,000 people. Although belonging to Holland, it is separated from that country by Belgium, and really lies between Prussia and France, both of which have long desired it. In the treaty concluded after the short war of last summer, the position of the Duchy was left unascertained. Since that time Bismark has been endeavoring to purchase it for Prussia, and now we are startled with the intelligence that France is the successful bidder for the coveted prize. For the details of the negotiations we must await the arrival of our files. If it is

the scheme, it looks like another coercion of France by Prussia. This, coming as it does in connection with the publication of the secret treaties of August between Prussia and Belgium and Bavaria, is significant, and may not unlikely portend another European struggle between Prussia and France.

The Russian Possessions.

ENGLAND does not seem to regard the acquaition of the Russian Possessions by our Government as a matter of any consequence to her. And in this we think she is right. It would give us no advantages over her in time of war that we do not now possess, while we would be obliged to defend a coast which she would be in a favorable position to attack. Commercially, we doubt if the annual product of the whole country can ever be made to yield a revenue equal to the interest of the seven millions of dollars that Russia asks for it. We should rather invest that amount towards buying Cuba, some of these days when Spain wants to sell.

POSTAGE. - After this year the postage between the United States and Great Britain will be decreased. By the schedule agreed upon by the Governments, the cost of sending a letter from any part of the States to any part of the United Kingdom will be fourteen cents-twelve cents for the passage of the ocean and delivery in England, and two cents while in our local post office. This is a sensible reduction of rates, and will be hailed with pleasure by those who are compelled to maintain a constant communication with the Old

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.-The annual election in Rhode Island, yesterday, resulted in a complete Republican triumph. The successful ticket was composed of Ambrose E. Burnside for Governor; William Greene, for Lieutenant-Governor; John R. Bartell, for Secretary of State; Millard Sayles for Attorney-General; George W. Tew, for Treasurer; and Thomas A. Jenckes and Nathan F. Dixon for members of Congress. Messrs. Jenckes and Dixon were both members of the Thirtyninth Congress.

Abbott in Heaven.

From the N. Y. World of to-day, "And I saw men like trees walking, also streets of gold, and multitudinous persons of a comely aspect, 'clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,' seated upon pyramius of rockcandy, and playing upon golden lyres the airs of Palestine in honor of the beast with six horns, whom the unconverted revile as Napoleon the Third, Emperor of the French."

This, or words to this effect, is our latest message from the great historian Abbott, since, message from the great historian Abbott, since, like Bottom, he was "translated;" and, having praised God and honored the Emperor in New Haven, was caught up on an Inman steamer, and presented to the Empress in a "magnificent so'ree at the Tuileries," Our readers have already been blessed with one chapter of the apocalypse of Abbott concerning the unimaginable things of imperial life in Paris. We gave them yesterday a second and still mere dazzling instalment of this incomparable book of revelations. The man who falled to read it did himself a fatal injustice. To say that Abbott describes the emotions of a Bosthat Abbott describes the emotions of a Bos-well with the eloquence of a Bancroft is to give but a poor idea of a performance before which criticism grows dumb, and admiration maddens into dithyrambic ecstasies. In company "with two ladies formerly of New Haven," but now of Paradise, the reverend author of the "Life of Napoleon" appeared, "on gate of the "Palace of the Tulleries" in a dress which he himself describes as "consisting simply of a broad band of gold lace down the legs, a white cravat, and a cocked hat under the arm." Throughout the rest of the world the month of February, 1867, had but twenty-eight days; but in honor of Abbott and Napoleon the Third, and the "two ladles formerly of New Third, and the "two ladles formerly of New Haven," an extra leap-year was ordered for this occasion only at the Palace of the Tulleries. Cæsar invented a calendar, Why should not the calendar which Cæsar invented do homage to a greater than Cæsar, and to Abbott, his prophet? As Abbott entered the abode of bliss the "gas-lights" paled their ineffectual fires. "Gas-lights," observes Abbott, with much justice, are "not a genteel light," and they naturally went out as Abbott, who and they naturally went out as Abbott, who, like the "three-horned lady" in the children's game, is "always genteel," went in. In their stead, "the soft light of wax candles, which seemed to be in numbers without number." opened to the eyes of Abbott all the splendors of the scene. Gotthe's "Minstrel," who got a foaming gobiet of sparking Moselle in return for his song describing a German court as "a rich heaven, stars on stars," could alone paint these splendors as Abbott saw them. "Servants in showy liveries, ready to minister to every want and to rescue from every embarrassment;" "picked men, of dignified and imposing mien, literally covered with gold livery!" "living statues cased in shining steel armor;" and, in the centre of it all. "sixty persons from the different nations in diplomatic relationshi p to France." These were the things which passed in rapid and coruscating review before the senses and the soul of this favored son of Counecticut. As wave after wave of glory burst upon him, Abbott went off into spasms, the like whereof can only be found in the most convulsive experiences of the heroes of Petronius Arbiter. He stood on his head, on his heels; he leaped out of his boots into his waistcoat pocket; he became a Catherine wheel of joy and praise; and he would proba-bly have gone off like a Congreve rocket through the roof of the Tuileries, and landed, a fizz of incomprehensible emotion, in the great square of Pekin or Mexico, had not the doors square of Pekin or Mexico, had not the doors suddenly been thrown open and "a signal given that the Emperor was about to enter." At that signal, "all was hushed silence." Abbott, the gold bands, the white cravat, the "ladies from New Haven of whose dress and appearance" Abbott "had reason to be proud," the "servants in gold livery," the "statues in armor," and the "sixty guests from nations in diplomatic relationship with France," suddenly crystallized. The Emperor entered. "A denly crystallized. The Emperor entered. "A few steps behind him came the Empress, like a vision of fairy beauty." For all that followed, no poor pen of ours can so much as pretend to dwell upon it. Even Abbott gasps at the recital, and declines upon vague magery, like the young lady who could only describe the moment when the man of her heart finally offered her his hand, by saying that she "feit as if every nall in the house had suddenly become a jewsharp." It is painful to find that when the Emperor come up out of the mist of gold and flowers, and shook Abbott by the hand and "bade him welcome to the Tulleries." Abbott burst into tears, overcome by an honor "which was not conferred upon any one else." In acknowledgment of this

oriental inshion, about the knees, and, calling to mind the suggestions of Herrick, forthwith proceeded to such osculations as even Rabelais himself must needs have pronounced more soothing and more soft than the else unparalleled flatteries of a young gosling's neck. So much homage stirred the Emperor up to fresh condescensions, and these again brought the water to the eyes of Abbott, whom we are forced to leave, at the last dates from Paris, dissolved in a briny flood on the steps of the imperial residence. For so much sensibility we know no remedy; and all that we can do to console Abbott is, to remind him of the remark made by a friend to Monk Lewis, when that quivering creature likewise broke down and wept because "the Duchess of York had spoken so kindly to him." "Don't cry, my dear fellow," said his sympa-thetic comforter; "don't cry, you may be sure the Duchess never meant it." -George F. Wright is to paint full-length portraits of Lincoln and Douglas for the Illi-

nois State Capitol.

peculiar blessing, Abbott, having wiped his weeping eyes, clasped the Emperor after the Oriental rashion, about the knees, and, calling to

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Reply of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures to Mr. Smythe's Last Letter. Aston House, April 3.—Sir:—My attention has been called to Mr. Smythe's card in your last saturday's paper, which appears to reflect upon myself and upon the Committee on Public Expenditures. The card is as remarkable for what it does not, as for what it does contain. During the period referred to in his card Mr. Smythe was on two several days in the commit-tee-room at Washington. After his first appear-ance he was notined that the commit-be in session the next day, and that if he de-sired he could be heard in person or by counsel.

On the next day be appeared alone before the committee, and read and awore to a prepared statement, and said thereafter that willing on that statement to rest his case with the committee. He was then asked distinctly it he intended the committee to understand that he had had the opportunity of appearing and being heard in person or by counsel, which the House had granted him. He replied unhesitatingly and unequivocally "yes," unless the committee desired to prosecute the investigation further, and if they did he desired the investigation might be in New York for convenience of witnesses, counsel, etc. There being with the committee no difference of opinion as to Mr. Smythe's unfitness for the office he held, the conviction of which no amount of investigation of testimony could change, the resolution declaring it was reported, and concurred in by the House by a vote of nearly two to one.

That my understanding of Mr. Smythe's posi-tion in the committee-room does him no injustice, appears by the following extract from a note addressed to me by the only one of the Committee whom I have been able to consult since Mr. Smythe's card appeared:-"You have called my attention to what took place in the room of the Committee on Public Expenditures at the time Mr. Smythe was before us, and sub-mitted his written statement. Or course, I cannot know how Mr. Smythe understood it, but my recollection is clear and very positive that he said he desired no further hearing of any kind, either by counsel or otherwise," etc.
My views of Mr. Smythe, or my demeanor to

him, disconnected from his official character, can be of no public interest whatever; but as he has seen fit to advert to and pervert an act on my part of humane courtesy to him, I may be permitted to say, those who recommend permitted to say, those who personally know Mr. Smythe can, without imputing to me sycophancy, or an intent to mislead him, understand why I placed my hand upon his shoulder in conducting him through the thronged and obscurely lighted passage of one of the halls of the House of Representatives. Yours, respectfully,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG

Of the U. S. Military Asylum,

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office,

NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

UNTIL SATURDAY, 15th INST.

Applicants must bring discharge papers and cer

JAY COOKE, MANAGER.

DON'T BE ALABMED-IF YOU HAVE

THE
ITCH-TETTER-SALT RHEUM-ANY SKIN DISEASE,
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SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
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IS WARTANIED A Quick and sure cure.
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A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful heal-ing properties of this Olntment, even the most obsti-nate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured,
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents,
Over thirty years have "Dr. Swayne's Medicines
been in constant use in all parts of the world, and
their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their
great power to heal.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Ninth street from Tasker to Morris street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property from in one said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor is hereby required to keep the sewer and street in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passager.

inished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or nearlier with the sate passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May Sth. 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1869. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bod for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

be field habte on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

443t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF THE Pastor elect of the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH (Rev. J. S. Kennard) will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7/5 o'clock, in the meeting-house. EIGHTH Street, above Green. Interesting services may be expected.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH.—REV. ALFRED COOKMAN will preach this Ev ning at 8 o'clock.

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW STYLES OF

TEA SETS AND ICE PITCHERS Very Beautiful in Besign and Finish.

ALL PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

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ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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CHOICE DESIGNS.

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

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250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets

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50 SHEETS

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ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

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WHITE, RED, CHECKED, and

FANCY

15 stuthem (p) WIDTHS. CARPETINGS.

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THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN SUPERFINE INGRAIN. FINE INGRAIN, TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN. RUGS, MATS, ETC.

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WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and A. FOLSOM & SON'S OIL CLOTHS. AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 lirpim

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MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN. CARPETINGS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY VELVET. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

New and Choice Styles of

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called to our

TOWNSEND &

THREE-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

No. 59 North SECOND Street, BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is

REMOVAL To. No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in

store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

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J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CAR. PETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and R. 7 CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will a sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

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Pates de Foie Grus; Potted Tongue; Beef; Ham;

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PHILADELPHIA. W.H. DESKS IIINTH

CROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4 TH ST READING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS

OF THE Reading Accommodation Train. On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, the Reading Accommodation Train will leave Reading at 7:20 A.

M., arriving in Philadelphia at 10'18; A. M. Returning

Additional Accommodation Train Between Pottstown and Philadelphia.

to Resding; will .cave Philadelphia at & P. M.

On and after MONDAY, April 5, 1857, an Accommodation Train will leave Pointown at 629 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 640 A. M. Returning to Pottatown, will leave Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M. The above trains stop at all intermediate stations,